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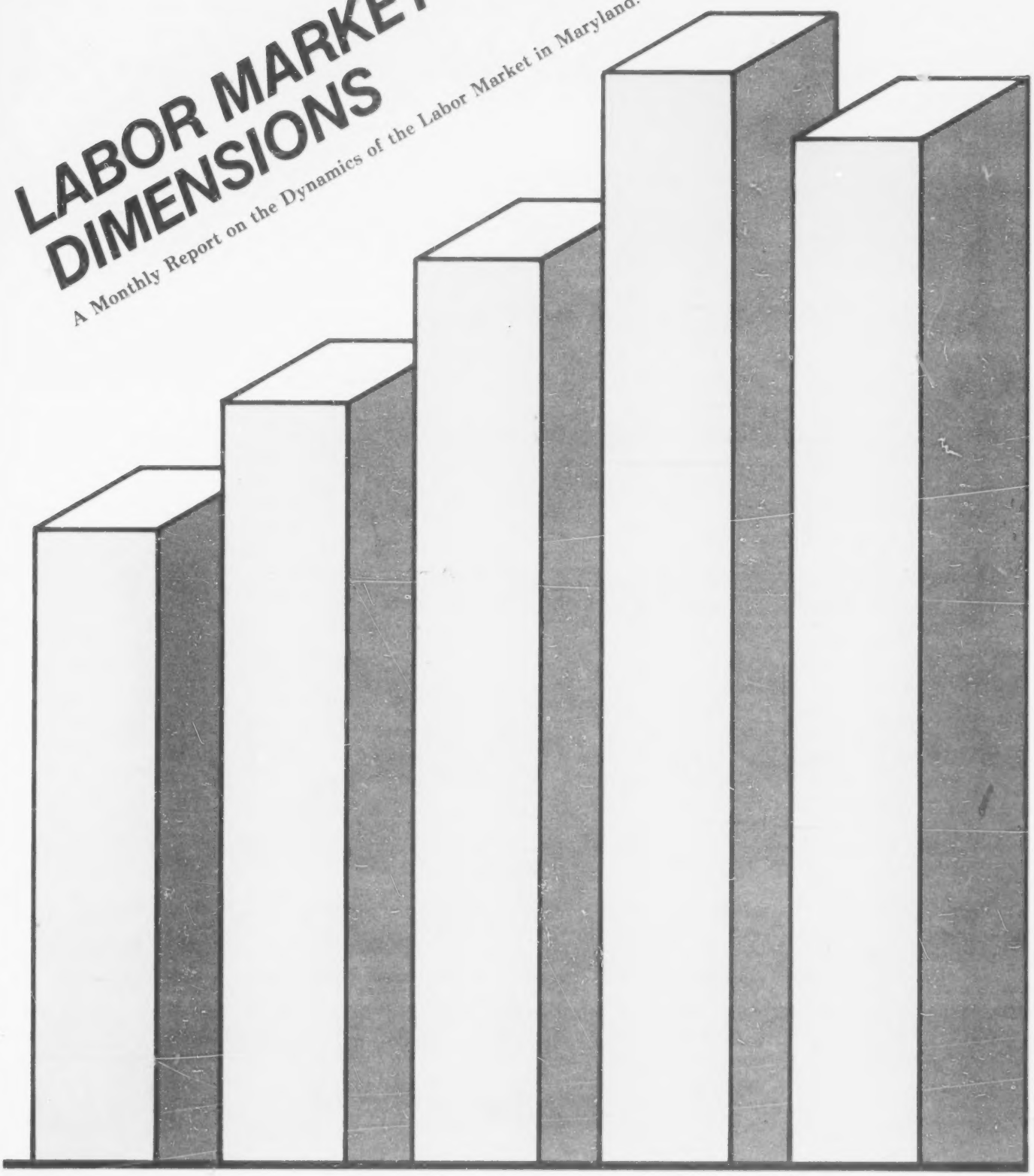
JULY, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland's unemployment rate subsided from 4.5 percent in June to 4.4 percent in July for the lowest July rate since 1973. Unemployment had fallen by 1.7 percentage points since January and by 0.9 since last July.

All-time record highs were hit in the labor force and employment during July. Both had been expanding while unemployment had declined. Between June and July, the labor force grew by 16,347 persons, as employment increased by 16,312 and unemployment by 35.

Hiring was noted during July in city, county, and federal government; business and architectural/engineering service; membership organizations; finance/insurance/real estate; agribusiness; and constuction. Meanwhile, layoffs were registered in education, school bus driving, trucking, water transportation, and in apparel/textile and primary metals manufacturing.

In June, only three states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. The U.S. rate for July of 7.4 percent was significantly above Maryland's rate.

Among Maryland's counties, unemployment ranged from 2.4 percent in Montgomery County up to 11.9 percent in Somerset. Only Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, and Somerset still had unemployment exceeding the national rate.

While hiring so far in 1984 had been less vigorous than in the same period of 1985, employment continued to register new record levels. Up over a year ago was employment in transportation equipment manufacturing, services, trade, construction, local and federal government, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation. The declining industries include communications and primary metals, apparel/textiles, and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $8.81 between June and July to $399.15. Average workweeks increased by 0.2 hours to 40.4, while average hourly earnings rose by 17 cents to $9.88.

Prices of consumer goods increased nationally by 0.2 percent between June and July and by 3.6 percent since last July. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, consumer prices had been inflated by 0.3 percent from May and 3.5 percent from last July.

Initial claims filed for state unemployment insurance increased by 11,665 between June and July and by 5,193 from last July. Continued claims increased by 30,438 over the month while gaining 19,875 over the year.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Unemployment rate persists in post-recession decline

After a small upturn in June, Maryland's unemployment rate in July returned to the persistent downward trend seen since the 1981-1982 recession. The rate fell slightly from 4.5 percent in June to 4.4 percent in July, the lowest unemployment rate for a July since 1973. Since its peak of 6.1 percent in January, the rate had fallen by 1.7 percentage points, greater than the 1.2 decline during that seven-month period in 1984. Last July, the rate also eased down by 0.1 from June. Small changes are typical of July unemployment. The rate was expected to register another slight decline for August. Since the July, 1984 unemployment of 5.3 percent, the rate had fallen by 0.9 percentage points, and July marked the thirty-first consecutive month of lower unemployment than a year ago.

Labor force and employment at record highs

Both the civilian labor force and employment hit all-time record levels in July of an estimated 2,306,924 and 2,204,688 persons respectively. The labor force was higher than its year ago level for the thirty-fourth consecutive month and employment for the thirty-first. Since July, 1984, the labor force expanded by 30,353 persons and employment by 49,014. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 18,661.

July marked the third consecutive month of labor force gains, as the labor force had grown by 63,299 persons since April. With declining unemployment, employment growth had outpaced the labor force gains, rising from April by 67,864 persons. Between June and July, the labor force advanced by 16,347 persons, with increases of 16,312 in employment and a minuscule increase of 35 in unemployment. Last July, decreases were seen in both employment and unemployment.

There was little change in claims filed for unemployment insurance during July. Unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor market did decrease somewhat. Claimants represented 33 percent of the total July unemployed. Seasonal hiring occurred during July in city, county, and federal government; busines and architectural/engineering services; membership organizations; finance/insurance/real estate; agribusiness; and construction. On the other hand, layoffs were noted in education, school bus driving, trucking, water transportation, and in apparel/textile and primary metals manufacturing.

Only three states have lower unemployment than Maryland.

In June, only Kansas, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts had lower unemployment rates than Maryland. Rates ranged from 3.9 percent in Massachusetts up to 12.0 percent in West Virginia. Maryland's unemployment rate has been consistently below the national rate, in July by three full percentage points. National unemployment also edged down during July, to 7.4 percent from June's 7.5 percent. However, the U.S. rate has remained stubbornly flat while Maryland's rate has continued its decline into 1985, so that the national rate has changed little from its level last July of 7.5 percent. Black unemployment registered 16.0 percent in July, up from 15.2 percent in June. Estimated annually, Maryland's black unemployment rate came to 9.3 percent for 1984.

Unemployment exceeds national rate in just four counties.

The stability of Maryland's labor market this July was evident at the county level. In fact, unemployment rates in five counties held at June's level. Rates increased slightly in 11 counties and decreased in 8. The unemployment rate changed by at least a full percentage point only in Kent County, from 4.8 to 6.5 percent, and in Somerset County, from 10.9 and 11.9 percent. Somerset County registered the highest rate statewide for July, which was also the state's only double-digit rate. Maryland's lowest July unemployment rate was 2.4 percent in Montgomery County. Charles County, with a rate of 2.8 percent, also enjoyed unemployment below 3 percent. Benefiting from rates in the 3 percent range were Anne Arundel, Carroll, Howard, Calvert, Frederick, Prince George's, Talbot, and Worcester counties. Even Baltimore City's rate of 6.7 percent for July was less than national unemployment. In fact, only Allegany, Garrett, Dorchester, and Somerset still have unemployment exceeding the national rate.

Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area eased down from 5.3 percent in June to 5.2 percent in July. In June 187 out of 253 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment than Baltimore. During July, hiring was noted in the area's city and county governments, federal government, finance/insurance/real estate, and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. Layoffs were observed in education, food processing, apparel and textile manufacturing, school bus driving, trucking, water transportation, and trade.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area maintained for July their June unemployment rate of 2.9 percent. Hiring was evident in city, county, and federal government; membership organizations; and business, health, and engineering/architectural services. Schools, general merchandise stores, and eating/drinking places registered layoffs. Western Maryland's unemployment rate rose from 7.4 to 7.8 percent. Layoffs were noted during the month in textile mill product manufacturing and in education. The Balance of State's unemployment rate also edged up, from 5.6 to 5.8 percent. Employment gains were registered in food processing and in city and county government, while losses were noted in school bus driving and education.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Employment at record level

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment hit a record level of 1,906,900 jobs in July, topping the previous record reached in June. July's employment was higher than its level a year ago by 86,200 jobs. Since this January, employment had risen without interruption, expanding by 90,200 jobs as of July. During that six-month period in 1984, a greater 94,400 jobs were added because of more vigorous hiring than this year in February, April, and June. Between this June and July, employment increased by an estimated 4,300 jobs, an improvement over the loss of 3,100 during last July.

Manufacturing registers monthly and yearly declines.

After showing little change recently—registering a net 100 job decrease between March and June, manufacturing industries dropped 2,200 jobs during July. Last July, manufacturing receded by a similar 2,300 jobs. The largest decrease this July was the loss of 600 jobs in the apparel and textile industry due to unpaid vacations and weak business conditions. Less business and a permanent closing cost 500 jobs in primary metals, contributing to a loss of 1,300 jobs since March. Seasonal hiring of 300 in preserved fruits and vegetables was outnumbered by a 400-job impact from strike activity in beverages and layoffs in other industries, leading to a net decrease of 400 jobs in food processing. Between February and June, seasonal hiring had bolstered food processing by 2,000 jobs. Another 300 jobs each were lost during July in rubber/plastics and in paper/allied products, while 200 jobs each were lost in textile mill products and printing/publishing. Ending of strike activity did bring an additional 400 jobs to nonelectrical machinery, following a loss of 1,000 jobs during June. The hiring of 300 persons was recorded in electric and electronic equipment. Last July, apparel and textiles lost a greater 1,100 jobs and transportation equipment declined by 700.

For the 9th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs were fewer than their levels a year ago, in July by 6,400 jobs. Since last July, 8 out of the 17 reported manufacturing categories have gained employment, 8 have lost, and 1 is unchanged. The only growth industry is transportation equipment, up by 2,200 over the year. The most significant declining industries are primary metals down, by 4,400 jobs (with 2,300 of those in steel); apparel and textiles, down by 1,500; and nonelectrical machinery, down by 1,400.

Seasonal hiring in nonmanufacturing.

Nonmanufacturing employment registered a respectable increase of 6,500 jobs this July, compared with a loss of 800 last July. While federal government and finance/insurance/real estate increased to a greater extent this July than last July, construction, trade, and services increased by a lesser extent this July. Local government increased this July compared to decreases seen a year ago. Meanwhile, transportation and state government decreased by a greater amount this July than last. Nonmanufacturing employment had swelled for six consecutive months, rising by 92,900 jobs between January and July. This compared favorably with the hiring of 91,800 during that period in 1984. For the twenty-eighth consecutive month, nonmanufacturing had increased over its level a year ago, rising above last July's level by 92,600 jobs. Down in employment from last July was communications and public utilities by 1,300 jobs, with 1,100 of the decrease coming in communications. Meanwhile, services had grown by 28,900 jobs, trade by 23,300, construction by 17,700, local government by 11,800, finance/insurance/real estate by 6,800, federal government by 4,600, and transportation by 2,200.

Local government added a net of 4,300 jobs during this July, as city and county governments engaged in summer hiring. This addition of 11,100 jobs outnumbered the layoffs of 6,800 by community colleges and elementary and secondary schools at the end of the school term. Layoffs in education were more extensive last July at 14,000 jobs while the hiring in non-education was less extensive at 8,600, leading to a net decrease in local government of 5,400 jobs. Seasonal trends also were noticeable this June, with 3,700 layoffs in education and hiring of 1,800 in non-education. The seasonal hiring of 12,900 this June and July by city and county governments compares favorably with the addition of 9,100 during that two-month period last year.

Summer hiring expanded federal government by an estimated 3,400 jobs during this July. Three hundred jobs were added in defense, 200 at post offices, and 2,900 at other federal agencies. Last July, a much lesser 800 jobs were added in federal government. Since this April, federal government had increased by 8,500 jobs.

Seasonal hiring by membership organizations, along with more activity in business and engineering/architectural services, contributed to a net gain of 2,300 jobs in services this July. Such hiring outnumbered seasonal layoffs in private schools of 1,200 and other layoffs in social services. Hiring in services was somewhat more extensive last July at 2,600. Between January and July, services swelled by 29,800 jobs, more than the gain of 28,400 during that six-month period of 1984.

The industry of finance, insurance, and real estate swelled by 1,200 jobs this July. Last July, seasonal hiring led to a lesser increase of 700. Scattered hiring bolstered construction employment by 800 jobs this July, much less than the gain of 2,700 a year ago. Between February and July of this year, warmer weather and more business led to the addition of 23,600 construction jobs, slightly more than the hiring of 23,000 during that period of 1984. Limited hiring in food stores outnumbered layoffs at general merchandise stores and at building materials and garden suppliers, so that retail trade edged up by a minor 400 jobs. Hiring was slightly more extensive last July at 800 jobs. Between this February and July, retail trade benefited from a seasonal gain of 25,300 jobs, slightly less than the gain of 25,900 during that period of 1984.

A sizable net loss of 3,800 jobs was registered in state government this July. Seasonal layoffs of 4,100 at public colleges and universities overwhelmed the hiring of 300 at other state agencies. Last July, a lesser 3,400 jobs were lost,

with less extensive layoffs of 3,000 in education but additional layoffs of 400 in non-education. As schools began laying off this June, 3,900 jobs were lost in education, contributing towards a net decrease of 3,400 in state government.

Transportation employment receded by 2,100 jobs this July, with seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers along with less business in trucking and water transportation. Last July, the only prevalent trend was among school bus drivers, so that transportation grew by a lesser 600 jobs.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment advanced by 2,500 jobs between this June and July, representing a healthy 58 percent of the monthly job growth statewide. Baltimore's total of 997,100 jobs for July comprised 52 percent of total employment statewide. Since July, 1984, the area's employment has expanded by 11,100 jobs, representing 13 percent of the increase statewide. Between this June and July, the area's manufacturing industries lost 1,900 jobs, with 700 of them in apparel and textiles and 600 in food processing. Meanwhile, 500 jobs were added in nonelectrical machinery. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 4,400 jobs during this July. Local government increased by 4,900 jobs, federal government by 1,600, and finance/insurance/real estate by 700. At the same time, transportation receded by 1,700 jobs, state government by 1,000 and trade by 800.

Note: Trends and levels of nonagricultural payroll employment differ from those of total employment. The former is an estimate of payroll jobs by place of work and the latter is an estimate of persons by place of residence. The two sets of estimates are produced independently by different programs. Also, the payroll employment excludes agriculture, self-employed workers, domestics, unpaid family workers, and strikers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $8.81 between June and July to $399.15. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.2 hours to 40.4, while average hourly earnings rose by 17 cents to $9.88. The biggest change in average workweeks was the addition of 4.1 hours to average workweeks in transportation equipment, due to more overtime and longer scheduled workweeks. Ten out of the 16 reported industries had increases in average hourly earnings of at least 5 cents during July. Only the chemicals and instruments industries reported a significant decrease, due to less overtime and vacations. Earnings increased with more overtime, higher incentive pay, wage rate increase, vacation periods, and layoffs of lower paid workers. Nonelectrical machinery registered the most notable increased earnings of 77 cents, because of wage rate increase and more overtime. Average workweeks in July ranged from 34.9 hours in apparel and textiles up to 46.0 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Average hourly earnings ranged from $6.47 in apparel and textiles up to $14.00 in primary metals. Since July, 1984, average workweeks have decreased by 0.5 hours, while average weekly earnings have risen by $10.60 or 2.7 percent.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers' average weekly earnings increased by $12.90 between June and July to $423.54. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.3 hours to 41.2, while average hourly earnings increased by 24 cents to $10.28. Earnings and workweeks tend to be higher in the Baltimore area than statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims were up 67.6 percent from the previous month because of large layoffs in the industries of nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel. Continued claims were up 27.0 percent, weeks compensated rose 27.6 percent, and the amount of payments increased 27.3 percent. The average weekly check amount declined less than one percent to $126.48.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 18.0 percent and continued claims rose 26.3 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 18.5 percent and continued claims rose 6.4 percent.

Initial claims filed in offices located in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area were up 58.8 percent, continued claims rose 19.1 percent, weeks compensated increased 19.3 percent, and the amount of payments rose 19.8 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $131.25.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 322.8 in July, indicating that consumer prices had risen by 0.2 percent since June and by 3.6 percent since last July. The index means that a market basket of consumer items that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.28. Indexed at 301.6 for July, prices of food and beverages were up by 0.1 percent over the month and by 2.1 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, prices of all consumer items, indexed at 324.0, had increased by 0.3 percent from May and by 3.5 percent from last July. The area's prices of food and beverages hit an index of 305.3 for July, having been inflated by 0.9 percent from May and 3.2 percent from last July.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Unemployment Watch—United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area—1970-1984 Annual Averages.

[G]

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
JULY, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July '84
MARYLAND	2,306,924	2,290,577	2,204,688	2,188,376	102,236	102,201	4.4	4.5	5.3
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,113,119	1,103,023	1,054,845	1,044,239	58,274	58,784	5.2	5.3	6.1
BALTIMORE CITY	394,683	391,505	368,195	364,493	26,488	27,012	6.7	6.9	7.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	188,793	186,934	181,464	179,639	7,329	7,295	3.9	3.9	4.8
BALTIMORE	330,346	327,256	313,561	310,408	16,785	16,848	5.1	5.1	6.2
CARROLL	49,897	49,372	47,968	47,486	1,929	1,886	3.9	3.8	4.3
HARFORD	74,049	73,329	70,758	70,047	3,291	3,282	4.4	4.5	6.0
HOWARD	62,202	61,548	60,283	59,677	1,919	1,871	3.1	3.0	3.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,149	13,079	12,616	12,489	533	590	4.1	4.5	5.8
D.C. AREA	928,076	922,307	901,484	895,534	26,592	26,773	2.9	2.9	3.5
CALVERT	22,713	22,632	21,860	21,716	853	916	3.8	4.0	4.8
CHARLES	48,118	47,789	46,774	46,466	1,344	1,323	2.8	2.8	3.4
FREDERICK	74,478	73,639	72,177	71,701	2,301	1,937	3.1	2.6	4.3
MONTGOMERY	366,721	364,618	357,814	355,453	8,907	9,165	2.4	2.5	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	416,045	413,631	402,858	400,199	13,187	13,432	3.2	3.2	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,031	99,146	91,258	91,761	7,773	7,385	7.8	7.4	9.6
ALLEGANY	32,757	34,200	30,129	31,583	2,628	2,617	8.0	7.7	9.8
GARRETT	12,093	12,064	10,949	10,973	1,144	1,091	9.5	9.0	11.0
WASHINGTON	54,181	52,882	50,180	49,205	4,001	3,677	7.4	7.0	9.2
BALANCE OF STATE	166,699	166,100	157,102	156,841	9,597	9,259	5.8	5.6	6.8
CAROLINE	8,510	8,368	7,903	7,739	607	629	7.1	7.5	8.2
CECIL	33,189	32,747	31,565	31,259	1,624	1,488	4.9	4.5	8.2
DORCHESTER	14,888	15,209	13,511	13,817	1,377	1,392	9.2	9.2	9.9
KENT	8,302	8,252	7,762	7,856	540	396	6.5	4.8	7.8
ST. MARY'S	21,668	21,905	20,711	20,892	957	1,013	4.4	4.6	5.2
SOMERSET	8,510	8,409	7,501	7,491	1,009	918	11.9	10.9	13.6
TALBOT	18,049	18,079	17,452	17,545	597	534	3.3	3.0	3.4
WICOMICO	31,547	31,588	29,455	29,546	2,092	2,042	6.6	6.5	6.2
WORCESTER	22,036	21,543	21,242	20,696	794	847	3.6	3.9	4.3
UNITED STATES[2]	117,536,000	116,572,000	108,854,000	107,819,000	8,682,000	8,753,000	7.4	7.5	7.5

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

[A] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1906.9	1902.6	1820.7	997.1	994.6	986.0
Manufacturing	212.2	214.4	218.6	135.9	137.8	141.2
Durable Goods	112.5	112.6	116.7	77.0	76.9	81.4
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.2
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.7	1.7	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.6	7.3	5.1	5.2	5.1
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Primary metal industries	15.1	15.6	19.5	13.7	14.1	18.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.4	12.6	14.7	12.4	12.5	14.7
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.8	8.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	17.4	17.0	18.8	10.3	9.8	11.8
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.2	37.9	38.8	26.7	26.6	27.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.6
Communication equipment	26.9	26.7	26.0	20.2	20.0	19.4
Transportation equipment	13.9	14.0	11.7	9.5	9.5	7.6
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	99.7	101.8	101.9	58.9	60.9	59.8
Food and kindred products	27.9	28.3	27.2	13.9	14.5	14.0
Meat products	6.8	6.9	6.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.8	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.8	4.4	2.6	3.0	2.7
Textile mill products	0.9	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.4	12.0	12.9	6.8	7.5	7.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	1.8	2.1	2.4	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.1	2.4	2.4	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.3	9.8	7.7	8.0	7.3
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.2	26.5	14.2	14.3	14.3
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.5	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.7	12.5	9.8	9.9	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	8.9	9.2	9.4	5.0	5.2	5.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.7	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.4
Other nondurable goods	2.0	2.0	2.4	*	*	*

[B] Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

JULY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
Nonmanufacturing	1694.7	1688.2	1602.1	861.2	856.8	844.8
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	138.6	137.8	120.9	56.6	56.2	59.1
Heavy construction contractors	14.4	14.3	14.6	7.9	7.7	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	91.3	93.4	91.4	56.5	58.1	59.1
Railroad transportation	6.8	6.8	7.8	4.9	4.9	5.6
Transportation, except railroads	45.8	47.9	43.6	24.7	26.4	25.6
Trucking and warehousing	27.7	28.1	26.4	13.1	13.5	13.4
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.7	38.2	40.0	26.9	26.8	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.4	24.4	25.5	16.9	16.8	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.3	14.3	14.5	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	478.1	477.7	454.8	240.1	240.9	233.1
Wholesale trade	105.5	105.5	100.5	59.8	60.1	58.4
Retail trade	372.6	372.2	354.3	180.3	180.8	174.7
General merchandise stores	42.5	43.1	41.4	19.5	19.7	18.7
Department stores	36.5	37.1	35.4	16.5	16.6	15.8
Nonstore retailers	6.0	6.2	7.3	5.0	5.1	6.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	113.0	111.8	106.2	66.3	65.6	63.8
Banking	25.8	25.5	24.5	15.6	15.3	14.6
Credit agencies, except banks	19.9	19.6	16.1	9.5	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	21.2	21.0	20.5	16.3	16.1	15.4
Services	477.7	475.4	448.8	235.8	235.6	233.3
Health services	122.9	122.6	119.4	69.0	68.9	69.8
Private hospitals	64.7	64.9	63.7	38.6	38.7	39.9
Private educational services	24.1	25.3	25.1	17.7	18.4	18.4
Elementary and secondary school	8.9	10.0	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	13.2	13.3	13.0	*	*	*
Social services	22.6	23.3	20.8	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	40.0	39.1	36.8	17.9	17.5	16.2
Engineering and architectural services	25.2	24.6	22.8	8.7	8.5	7.6
Total government	394.4	390.5	378.3	205.7	200.2	200.4
Total federal government	140.2	136.8	135.6	56.4	54.8	54.9
U.S. Department of Defense	49.6	49.3	47.8	20.2	20.0	19.9
U.S. Postal Service	15.0	14.8	13.8	7.9	7.7	7.3
Other federal government	75.6	72.7	74.0	28.3	27.1	27.7
Total state and local government	254.2	253.7	242.7	149.3	145.4	145.5
Total state government	79.8	83.6	80.1	58.7	59.7	58.9
Public universities and colleges	22.5	26.6	22.8	9.5	10.8	9.5
Non-education	57.3	57.0	57.3	49.2	48.9	49.4
Total local government	174.4	170.1	162.6	90.6	85.7	86.6
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	95.5	102.3	87.5	44.2	48.5	42.7
Non-education	78.9	67.8	75.1	46.4	37.2	43.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[I]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]

Maryland

JULY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
MANUFACTURING	$399.15	$390.34	$388.55	40.4	40.2	40.9	$9.88	$9.71	$9.50
DURABLE GOODS	463.83	447.53	441.83	41.9	41.4	42.2	11.07	10.81	10.47
Lumber and wood products	285.38	287.52	259.84	39.2	40.1	38.1	7.28	7.17	6.82
Furniture and fixtures	299.47	302.50	270.38	40.8	41.1	39.3	7.34	7.36	6.88
Stone, clay and glass products	436.54	433.16	420.43	46.0	45.5	45.6	9.49	9.52	9.22
Primary metal industries	590.80	567.59	569.09	42.2	41.4	41.6	14.00	13.71	13.68
Fabricated metal products	384.71	392.84	392.06	41.5	42.7	41.4	9.27	9.20	9.47
Machinery except electrical	493.12	481.07	509.18	39.8	41.4	45.1	12.39	11.62	11.29
Electric and electronic equipment	389.23	379.75	369.93	40.8	40.1	41.8	9.54	9.47	8.85
Transportation equipment	597.15	530.06	492.66	45.0	40.9	42.0	13.27	12.96	11.73
Instruments and related products	337.00	333.26	275.33	40.7	39.3	33.7	8.28	8.48	8.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	312.42	301.79	312.66	39.9	40.4	40.5	7.83	7.47	7.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	335.71	335.87	334.22	38.9	39.1	39.6	8.63	8.59	8.44
Food and kindred products	302.24	298.72	318.00	38.6	38.2	42.4	7.83	7.82	7.50
Apparel and other textile products	225.80	224.55	222.52	34.9	35.7	36.3	6.47	6.29	6.13
Paper and allied products	338.08	349.45	351.75	40.2	41.7	40.2	8.41	8.38	8.75
Printing and publishing	390.00	388.96	379.08	37.5	37.4	39.0	10.40	10.40	9.72
Chemical and allied products	447.10	451.86	456.25	42.5	41.8	42.8	10.52	10.81	10.66
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	336.44	338.87	313.03	43.3	43.5	40.6	7.77	7.79	7.71

Covers an estimated 141,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

[H]

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1] Baltimore Metropolitan Area JULY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84	July '85	June '85	July '84
MANUFACTURING	$423.54	$410.64	$408.95	41.2	40.9	41.1	$10.28	$10.04	$9.95
DURABLE GOODS	492.91	467.32	459.06	43.2	41.8	42.0	11.41	11.18	10.93
Stone, clay and glass products	456.26	449.16	432.96	46.7	45.6	45.1	9.77	9.85	9.60
Primary metal industries	601.14	574.98	580.67	43.0	42.0	42.2	13.98	13.69	13.76
Fabricated metal products	401.00	405.42	412.44	42.3	43.5	42.0	9.48	9.32	9.82
Machinery except electrical	426.85	397.58	394.80	42.9	40.2	42.0	9.95	9.89	9.40
Electric and electronic equipment	434.10	415.49	401.88	41.7	40.3	40.8	10.41	10.31	9.85
Transportation equipment	647.24	562.59	526.54	46.1	42.3	42.6	14.04	13.30	12.36
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	293.44	281.00	304.20	39.6	40.2	39.0	7.41	6.99	7.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.05	344.67	343.60	38.8	39.8	40.0	8.79	8.66	8.59
Food and kindred products	384.15	379.45	376.36	39.4	39.9	40.6	9.75	9.51	9.27
Apparel and other textile products	201.74	228.80	231.46	30.2	35.2	35.5	6.68	6.50	6.52
Paper and allied products	299.77	309.96	319.60	40.4	42.0	40.0	7.42	7.38	7.99
Printing and publishing	352.91	351.50	356.84	36.8	36.5	39.3	9.59	9.63	9.08
Chemical and allied products	438.46	446.64	457.00	42.2	42.7	43.4	10.39	10.46	10.53
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	315.24	319.16	284.20	44.4	44.7	40.6	7.10	7.14	7.00

Covers an estimated 86,600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

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[J]

Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
JULY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area [2]		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total Initial Claims	28,918	17,253	23,725	15,530	9,778	13,676
Total Continued Claims	143,052	112,614	123,177	79,786	66,989	78,510
Total Weeks Compensated	132,084	103,518	111,168	76,819	64,386	70,116
Total Amount of Payments	$16,706,167	$13,124,679	$14,141,980	$10,082,637	$8,413,209	$8,630,509
Average Weekly Payment	$126.48	$126.79	$127.21	$131.25	$130.67	$123.09

[K]

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	282	239	293
Total Continued Claims	1,778	1,408	1,758
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	192	162	220
Total Continued Claims	945	888	1,086

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland